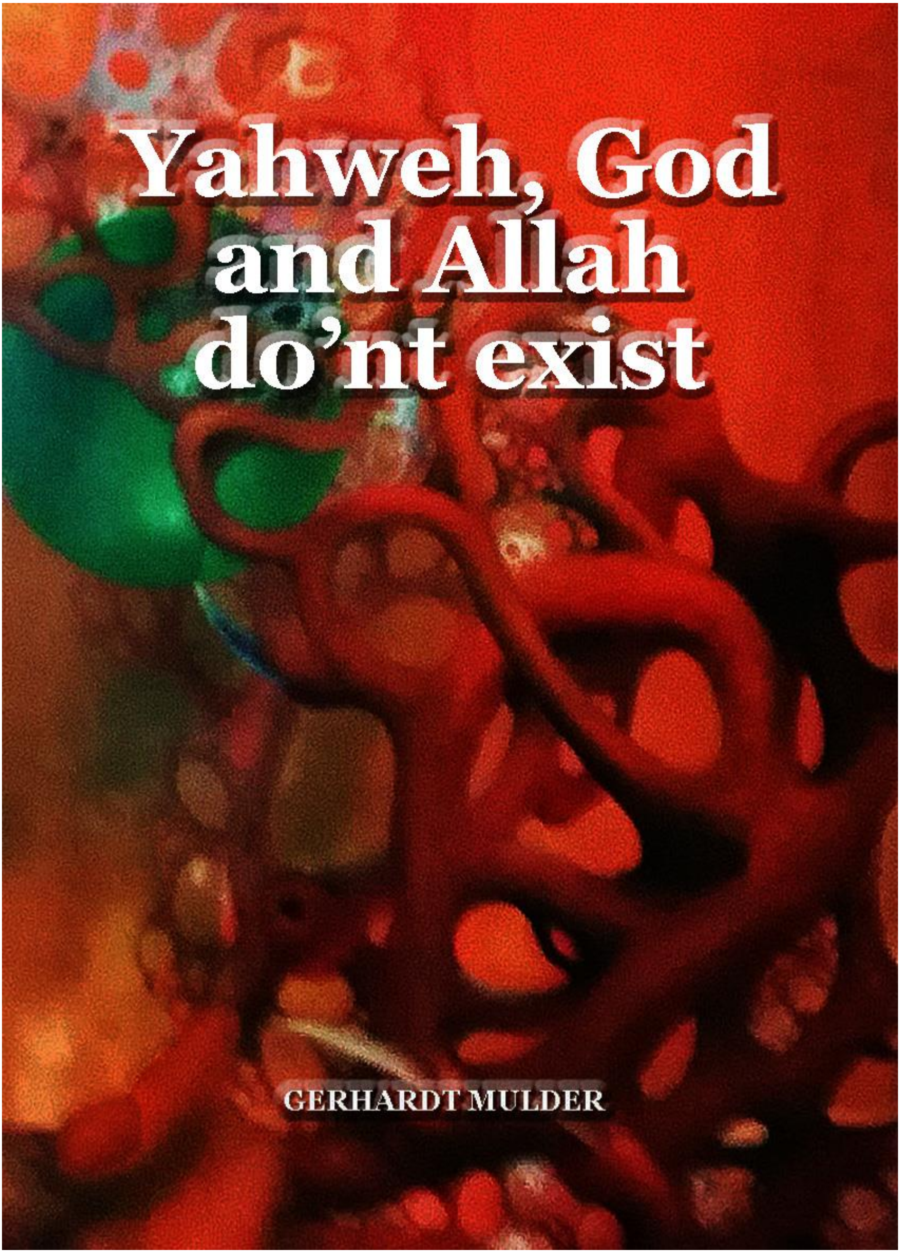
Yahweh, God
and Allah
do'nt exist
GERHARDT MULDER

Yahweh, God and Allah do not exist.

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The butterfly belongs to the largest insect order in the animal kingdom, which also includes humans. He flutters and guides us through human history as one of the innocent and useful animals because they are pollinators that cannot sting or bite are very peace-loving.

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Foreword

Of course, I realise that based on the title alone, I run the risk that the believer will dismiss this book with negative thoughts.
Not surprising because this person, like many of us, has been indoctrinated from her or his early childhood.
By this I mean the form of manipulation through systematic and one-sided teaching of questionable beliefs or views, with the intention that they will be accepted uncritically.
This aside does not apply to you! You have the courage to read what this atheist doesn't believe, but knows for sure.
Belief is the assumption that something is true or false, that is, an assessment that a statement could be true or false with a certain probability.
Another form of this is having faith or belief in something or someone.
Faith therefore undisputedly means that one is not certain about something.
It is human nature, when he or she does not know something, to search for the truth.
Many have already done this for me, and I have taken the trouble to put it all in writing clearly and with reasons.
With this book I am confident that I can contribute and accomplish something that will help you to see, free from the fear of a dogma that is considered unquestionable, that God, Allah or Yahweh are figments of the imagination.

What is truth**?**

It is difficult to define. For years we have been digging into the past, seeking clarification of secrets in the universe that cannot simply be explained, of diseases, the concept of God and everything that moves people.
Truth is seeing things as they are and not as we think they are.
We could accept seeing as it is as the definition of truth, but then we must also try to understand what we see.
We must make ourselves receptive to this and not flee or hide

behind mysticism, esotericism, religion or spirituality.
What prevents us from seeing things as they really are?
What it seems often plays a role in this.
There are countless examples of how appearances can be deceiving, and indoctrinated views and preconceived opinions also play a role.
We want reality to manifest itself to us as we see it to be and not as we think it is.
If you want to seek the truth, you must stick to reality, that is the core value.
You may also call it a sense of reality or a sense of reality. It is the ability to understand and accept reality without distortions or illusions.
'How are you?' we ask a son who is staying in Thailand.
We want to know this because we have deep emotions for him; for his happiness is bound up with our happiness.
“Good,” he answers over the phone.
'The doctor measured my blood pressure, my heart rate, ears and eyes were fine.
I'm in good shape.'
We are reassured, but what do all those statements say about my son? Practically nothing.
We don't know the most important aspects of him.
It is not possible to estimate the son from the information provided, because we could not see him, only heard his voice.
Had we seen his complexion; his thinness and posture; If we heard the intonation of his voice and the look in his eyes, we would have seen that things were going badly for him.
We can apply the same reasoning to many things, including the concept of God and creation.
We would accept seeing it as it is as the definition of truth.

The opinion about the incorporeal and invisible god is that he is merciful and loving.
That would be the claimed and most important attribute of God.
But we see a world full of horrible cruelties, famine and war.

He ruins his own creation, which we claim, through disasters for which he may be held responsible, which cause the death of millions of creatures.
Do these things have another inner reality behind the outer appearance?
'Yes,' says the gullible, he does not justify his statement and flees into mysticism, esotericism, religion or spirituality.
His truth was acquired through indoctrination, I would like to elaborate on this a little further.
We received well-intentioned thoughts from our parents or the opinion about the existence of a god, Allah or Yahweh, was suggested to us by others.

As children we were tested in our faith by them and the environment.
It started with the stories that were told to us for our education and entertainment.
Witches, fairies and gnomes played a leading or supporting role.
We were also confronted with strange figures such as Sinterklaas with Black Pete, Santa Claus and the Easter Bunny.
There may be a slight smile on your lips now as you think back to childhood joy, but you undoubtedly also remember the fear these fantasy creatures gave us. Saint Nicholas with his servant had an educational but also deterrent function: "Whoever is sweet gets treats, whoever is naughty gets the rod."
We sang songs for the holy man, put a carrot in the shoe for the horse, everything to appease our idol.
As adults we know that the belief in those beings and personalities is nonsense, but the figures have been preserved through tradition and various festivities have been associated with them.
Behind this micro dimension of traditions, stories and festivities there is also a macro dimension.

If we look at all life on earth, it can be said that there is a great degree of similarity between everything that grows and lives.

Both plant and animal life, including humans, emerged from nothing.
The flora continues its existence through pollination and the fauna through mating with fertilization, from which new life arises.
New means that the individual plant, tree, animal or human was not there before birth.

Millennia ago, when man was less developed, divine activities were seen in thunderstorms, storms, earthquakes and volcanic eruptions.
People feared the wrath of these gods and to appease them, they were worshiped, and sacrifices were offered.
Let's take the Greeks, who had several gods, such as Aphrodite, Poseidon, Zeus, Ares, and many others.
The Romans gave those figures their own names, Venus, Neptune, Jupiter and Mars.
I won't bore you too much with the national history, but we are Dutch, who lived by the sea just like Scandinavia, Germany and the Low Countries, also believed in different gods.
There was the god Wodan or Odin, who was also called the 'furious one'.
He rode an eight-legged horse, Sleipnir (the gliding one), with which he caught evil people and rewarded good ones.
When there was a thunderstorm, our ancestors thought that Donar threw away his stone hammer and caused lightning.
People called him the 'roaring' or also the 'crushing'.
I'm talking about some cultures now, but the ignorant early inhabitants all over the world had their own gods.
The Aztecs, Indians, Mongols, Asians and so on.

Two millennia ago, a Jewish man Jesus, who would also become known as Christ, came who claimed that there were no gods, but only one God.
He accepted the fact that man was not there before his birth as an existing fact, but because that man was there, he wanted to live on indefinitely.

Just like in other cultures with their gods, Jesus also sought control over life, driven by the sentiments of fear and love.
He also peppered the stories that were told with various mystical side characters who are mentioned in the Christian Bible as angels, the devil

The human is an intelligent primate, characterized by an upright posture and bipedal locomotion called walking.
Due to their fine motor skills and tool use, complex language use and advanced and highly organized societies, humans are the only extant representative of the genus Homo and, together with chimpanzees, bonobos, gorillas and orangutans, they are part of the family Hominidae or humanoids.
Man has evolved over the centuries (1) from an infantile to a particularly creative thinking and therefore intelligent phenomenon, who has a fear of returning to the worthless dust.
He has and loves his fellow man whom he would have to leave through death.
He accepted that the something came from nothing but refuses to believe that he dies and will return to nothingness.
All the myths, legends and stories that circulated among the Arab and Jewish nomadic tribes were channelled by him and his followers into the belief in one God and one afterlife.

Natural history, biology and geology
Science has shown how the earth and the firmament came into being. To the question of whether higher powers exist or not, let us first approach them according to science and the doctrine of self-evidence.
Research completed in early 1997 by the Space Agency ESA showed that the Big Bang and the universe was created a maximum of twelve billion years ago.
But what was there before that universe?
Nothing would be the logical assumption.
However, that nothing was also something, it was the nothing in

which the universe could arise.
According to scientists, it must be filled with a vacuum, a Zero Point Field, which is the carrier of the Zero Point Energy and that is all electromagnetic energy radiation in the universe.
Can be imagined as particles, which also have a wave character with an unimaginable value.
The Zero Point Field now fills the entire universe with particles, which are now larger than the length, but smaller than the smallest elementary particles.
Don't worry about that, I certainly won't and leave it to the mathematicians. But that implies that there has always been an empty space or whatever.
Not a hundred billion years or a thousand billion years. No, always!

The same applies to the unlimitedness of that space.
After all, before the Big Bang there was a time when space was empty.
Even today, when space is filled with the firmament, there must be nothingness outside of it.
A vacuum?
“No,” says Werner Heisenberg, the German physicist and Nobel Prize winner: “The energy of the vacuum cannot be zero, in other words, there can always be a particle present.
Particles spontaneously arise from nothing and then annihilate each other.”
So, Heisenberg claims that there has been no time when neither something nor nothing existed.
That is beyond human understanding, at least mine.
My logic says: Something is also something and that is the "nothing", or even more succinctly stated: The nothing is something and that is the "nothing".

Even more incomprehensible is that there is no end to space.
American scientists have determined that the firmament continues in a steady expansion that began with the Big Bang and will not

collapse in a Big Crunch.
Where is the universe expanding, into infinity?
Yes, even if it is incomprehensible and unimaginable, but apparently that is the case.
Then the question follows: How did life come from nothing?
I propose to take the past in stride, because it only serves as a guideline for reasoning that God, Allah and Yahweh are human fabrications.
In the early days of Earth's existence, volcanoes spewed out large quantities of fresh silicate rock.
Due to the weathering of this rock, due to the action of carbon dioxide, enormous amounts of carbon dioxide were bound.
If it is true that the primordial atmosphere was poor in carbon dioxide, then the Earth must have been colder in the past than previously assumed.
Calculations have shown that, despite the previously low solar radiation and despite the lack of a greenhouse effect, the oceans have not frozen into a large lump of ice.
Small amounts of methane and the absorption of solar radiation by the dark volcanic surface may have kept temperatures high enough to prevent global freezing.
However, the shallow marginal seas will have frozen over repeatedly.
But billions of drops of water, with dissolved salts and organic substances, also remain in ice.
Each inclusion is a small reaction vessel in which simple molecules can condense into increasingly complex compounds.
To ignite the flame of life, one mini reaction vessel containing the correct amount of DNA necessary for reproduction would have been sufficient.
Nature had about five hundred million years of experimentation available for this purpose.
The primordial cells may have used exclusively abiotically produced organic molecules for their metabolism.
The invention of photosynthesis shortly after the origin of life was an unparalleled success, otherwise the flame of life would have been

extinguished due to lack of fuel.
This also revealed that the universe was then about ten percent larger than previously thought.
The big question is what preceded the Big Bang and how the matter that made up the exploding material was created.
That question will probably never be answered.
The solar systems were created from fragments released during this gigantic primordial explosion, and the Earth (1) and its associated planets were created about 4.6 billion years ago.
Our Earth is just one of billions of celestial bodies in our solar system.
There are countless galaxies, and each galaxy has a hundred billion or more stars with their associated planets in the universe.
These numbers are beyond our comprehension.
Originally, the Earth's atmosphere consisted of dust and gases and was therefore uninhabitable for current life forms for many years.
During the early history of the Earth, primitive life forms - *protozoa* - already existed, such as simple forms of bacteria and blue algae.
Later, about 3.5 billion years ago, other life forms such as jellyfish, worms and stromateids developed.
Two billion years ago, the rocks of the Grand Canyon formed.
But the great upheaval began about 570 million years ago.
From this time onwards, vertebrates appeared, of which many fossils remain have been preserved and from this time onwards evolution can be mapped out much better.

We are taking a huge step and entering the Eocene period.
In the period when this had made way for the Oligocene, say about more than thirty million years ago, Aegyptopithecus appeared.
This small fruit-eating monkey, which lived in Egypt, looked something like a modern-day lemur.
It had thirty-two teeth, and the males had long canines for fighting with each other, for a high place in the group and for mating rights.
This ape-like species, also called the Dawn Monkey, is an important link between the earlier primitive primates and the true apes that

evolved in the Miocene.
The dawn monkey is considered the first Hominidae or hominid. These were probably the ancestors of Proconsul and probably the last common ancestor of the Pongidae family, or the pongids. This is an obsolete primate taxon that includes chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutans, and the great apes.
We, the homo sapiens sapiens, are not descended from the monkeys, chimpanzees, gorillas, orangutans, and bonobos that live today, but from a species that lived further back in the past.
Before that there must have been an ancestor of all apes, and before that of all mammals, and before that of all living things, animals and plants.
About seven million years ago, the hominidae began to separate from the pongidae.
Our ancestor, a vegetarian tree dweller, emerged from the trees between twelve and seven million years ago, for reasons not yet fully understood.
The oldest hominin lived in northern Chad and had a combination of hominin and chimpanzee characteristics.
Human-like features are the narrow jaws and small canine teeth.
Over the past three and a half million years, the human skull has undergone major changes.
As the skull evolved from the dawn ape to today's sensible human, the skull increased in size to accommodate the enlarging brain.
The face also became flatter, the teeth became smaller, and the chin receded further and further.
Scientists believe that the enormous growth of the brain could be related to the ongoing development of human behaviour.
The brains of modern humans are perfectly suited for learning and reasoning and humans therefore experience rapid behavioural development.
This is passed on from parent to child and evolves very quickly.
Recent finds show that much later, about one and a half million years ago, meat entered the menu of our ancestors.

Jawbones show that, two million years ago, these were still predominantly herbivores, except that they relied on plant food: fruit, nuts, berries, tree bark, seeds, stems, tubers and roots, with the addition of termites, snails and lizards. ate.
They did not yet hunt or use violence to catch their food.
It wasn't until about a million and a half years ago that Homo erectus started hunting.
He made rolling stone tools from flint, with a point formed on one side by striking another object, which were then made sharp.
This created a varied number of stone tools: hand axes, cleavers and this marked the beginning of hunting.
The teeth changed accordingly, and excavations found remains of frogs, toads, rodents, fish, birds, pigs, antelopes and giraffes.
About 250,000 years ago, Homo erectus became extinct and the oldest Homo sapiens emerged.
About 100,000 years ago Neanderthal man arrived, followed by Cro-Magnon man, who built fires, buried his dead in caves, made chalk drawings and at that time religion emerged in its most primitive form.
The genetic difference between monkeys and humans is small: Except for about six percent, the hereditary material in our cells is identical to that of chimpanzees.
There is increasing evidence from various disciplines that language and the ability to reason and handle concepts are not uniquely human capabilities, as humans have always thought.

When zookeepers turned on water taps, a bonobo realized that several young monkeys playing in an adjacent room were about to drown.
The bonobo knew that the monkeys would be washed away and that they could not swim.
The bonobo immediately alerted the keepers and helped save the baby monkeys himself.
Great apes also appear to be excellent at deceiving and misleading their fellow animals.

According to evolutionary psychologist Richard Byrne, this points to a common biological basis in humans and great apes.
This result is consistent with brain scans by Bill Hopkins, performed on ten species of monkeys.
It turned out that orangutans, gorillas, chimpanzees and bonobos, just like humans, have more developed left hemispheres: the planum temporal, which are responsible for language functions and right-handedness. It is not only in terms of knowledge of abilities that monkeys and humans are similar.

In a horrific experiment, but mother monkeys were also deprived of their babies.
The result was that the mothers gave off several signals of extreme nervousness and even psychotic behaviour.
Most of them stared out passively, uninterested in other monkeys or anything else.
Some of them inflicted pain on themselves and others injured themselves with their teeth.
All of these are symptoms that occur in human adults confined to mental institutions.
The importance of a healthy affective relationship applies to almost all animals, not just mammals.
From this one can and may conclude that animals, just like people, can be both very happy and very unhappy.
An apparently major biological difference between great apes and humans is that they cannot have offspring from each other.
However, only a few intermediate forms are needed to link monkeys and humans in such a way that offspring is possible again.
These intermediate forms are extinct but once existed.

Richard Dawkins claims that not only are we descended from apes, but we don't realize that we are apes.
Humans are more like the chimpanzee and the gorilla than they are like the gibbon and the orangutan.
We can summarize all the above in a few sentences: our earliest

ancestors were a predominantly plant-based subspecies of African apes, until two to three million years ago, when hunting began, and meat became an increasingly important part of the menu. became.
So, man is an evolved ape.
Through tools, agriculture, knowledge transfer, symbols, games, crafts, religion, commandments, taboos, experiment, farmer's cleverness, diligence and ambition, he transcended his biological origins.
Over the last hundreds of thousands of years, the monkey developed into humans.
Civilization became the most important determinant of human development.
Especially in the last hundred thousand years when the ape species human developed into an omnivore, thinker and hunter.
Please note that anxiety is not the same as fear.
You are afraid of something that must come, while fear is an immediate emotion.
Fear and anxiety arise from something one does not understand or cannot control.
Let us take a point in the origin of man; about one and a half million years ago, the time when Homo erectus started hunting.
We may assume that the standing man possessed some thinking capacity.
In this prehistoric time, man was afraid of nature, he did not understand the elements and rituals were necessary for him to control nature.
He invented 'higher' and 'mighty', invisible causes of the natural elements, such as rain, drought, thunder, earthquakes, storms and the like.
It was a direct projection of one's own image onto the forces behind nature, which was viewed and revered as if it were another, strange being.

Twenty-thousand-year-old images of animals were discovered in the caves of Lascaux, Altamira and Vallon-Pont-d’Arcy.

From the fact that the caves mainly depict animals, one must conclude that the animals had a special meaning for the cave people.
Animals, especially bears, were killed and probably sacrificed.
The figures seem to testify to a fear, in other words a 'sacred' awe or 'fear' for the animals.
Especially for the bears, mammoths, rhinos, panthers and lions.
Some paintings and engravings on rocks depict people with animal qualities.
Perhaps the cave man identified or compared himself with the animals.
At the same time, the animals were also different from himself.
They were strange and were said to have had magical properties.
Perhaps the cave images brought the animals under the control of man.
If the cave dwellers did indeed attribute religious meaning to the animals in their environment, or to their images, then there could be a historical connection with the animal cults of the Sumerians.
The powers that man attributes to the higher power are human powers, they are character traits that man finds positive in himself, stripped of all limitations.

It is a higher power that, like man, can think and feel, but unlike man, it can think and feel infinitely.
Everything that man cannot realize in his life, or in fact does not realize, he attributes to higher powers.
Especially in gloomy periods, when fear and anxiety strike, people look for that higher power.
When things go well, the higher power becomes redundant and the calling and searching for it diminishes.
Nowadays it is clear to us that a rain dance will not produce much rain, but at that time it gave people a feeling of control.
In fact, nothing had changed in the situation except in man's mind.
The need for meaning and fear of the unknown are the human

motivations on which religion is based.

The fear of the unknown stems from the thought that the unknown can cause suffering.
So, the goal is to know and control the unknown, it should not pose a potential threat.
Our lives are accompanied by suffering, sometimes a lot of suffering.
All that suffering is unbearable, but it becomes bearable for man if he believes that it is useful; that the suffering was not in vain; that all that effort, a lifetime of toil, will eventually pay off.
This line of thought gave rise to the belief in a higher power and an afterlife.
A situation has been created, a construction of a religion and belief, which tells us that our suffering is not in vain.
In fact, that through suffering one acquires something higher than the current existence.

You and I are counted among the animals.
We, like monkeys, bison and rats, are basically multicellular organisms equipped with senses. who obtain their energy from biological origins, by eating and digesting it.
We need oxygen for our breathing.
Without delving deeply into biology, we can say that the smaller the animal, the greater its performance.
There are therefore many animals that are better constructed than humans in terms of the constitution of the organism.
Research into animal behaviour has shown that highly developed animals exhibit complex behaviour and transmit signals to each other using animal language.
We think that with our human language we are the leader of the animals in communication.
The distinction between humans and animals that exists in most human cultures makes little scientific sense.
However, man is so presumptuous in her view that she is the only

rational thinking being.
That is very pretentious because one cannot substantiate this claim. After all, humans have no idea how well and extensively animals communicate.
For example, one cannot investigate the brain of the Bombardier Beetle, which knows how to defend itself so perfectly against its enemies.
What do you think of the bat's ingenious radar system, or the anticipated fear in animals during an earthquake or other natural phenomenon?
We find the answer to that in the eternal series of evolution and reincarnation.
Even though many firmly believe in a higher power in the form of God, there is nothing to indicate this.
Intellectually speaking, I think that there is no power other than nature.
The fear that regularly overtakes animals and primitive man during inexplicable events, such as thunder, violent storms and earthquakes, manifested itself in hiding in caves, huddling together for comfort or in anxious wailing.
Only when the brain evolved did humans begin to wonder what caused these natural phenomena.
Because she could not find the reason for this, she started to attribute it to demons or gods.
They saw rushing clouds as a means of transportation of a supernatural being.
Likewise, the utterance of lightning and subsequent claps of thunder was nothing more than an expression of anger by the invisible ruler of their world.

The Arab peoples also had their gods.
Who does not know the tradition of Moses, who sojourned on Mount Sinai to receive the divine laws?
As he was adding texts to the stone tablets, the people gathered around Aaron.

He took the jewellery from the women and had the golden calf made from it.
The next day the people offered sacrifices, celebrated and danced around their idol: the golden calf.
With this tradition I touch the core of belief in God.
When Jesus of Nazareth, a Jew who grew up in Palestine, modern-day Israel, entered history, he claimed that there were no gods, but only one God.
It should be noted that he was neither the first nor the last to proclaim this view.
He based this claim on the revelations (traditions) which were never questioned by him or by his followers.
Were the narrators of those stories reliable, did they perhaps have too great an imagination, did they interpret the stories correctly and did they pass them on correctly?
Or did they exaggerate and fantasize about stories to be found interesting?
What was fiction, legend or myth about that?
There were obviously questions that should have been asked, because the most wonderful and incredible revelations were taken at face value without proper verification.

In the Bible there are several references to mythology, stories about gods and demigods.
Examples are quarrels between the gods: this is a motif that often appears in Ancient Near Eastern mythology, for example in the Mesopotamian story Enuma Elish.
In the Old Testament we find it in, for example, Isaiah 14:12-25 where the arrogant king of Tire is compared to the heavenly being Helal, who is ultimately cast down into the underworld.
This motif also plays a role in the story about the sons of the gods in Genesis 6:1-4.
We see traces of ancient Hebrew myths about heroes in, for example, the stories about Enoch (Genesis 5:24) and Nimrod, the

mighty hunter (Genesis 10:8-9).

Poetic language regularly uses imagery that has its origins in mythology.
Examples are Thunder as the voice of God (Psalm 29; Psalm 104:3; Hosea 4:19).
This image also appears in Mesopotamian and Ugaritic literature.
Some stories in the Bible have parallels in ancient Near Eastern myths.
Examples of such parallels include: The story of the dragon, a mythological monster defeated by God during creation (see, for example, Job 3:8).
This story has a parallel in Canaanite mythology, for example, in which the god Baal defeats the sea god Jam.
Then we also have the Flood story in Genesis 6-9, which is like the legend of Atrahasis in Mesopotamian mythology.

Jesus of Nazareth, who claimed to be the son of God, created that God himself.
The bad thing about God is that it cannot be scientifically proven that he exists, nor can the existence of gods. However, the concept of God cannot be scientifically refuted, this is mainly due to the vagueness of the concept.
Being unable to refute the existence of a god is not an argument for the existence of a god.
The same applies to the existence of gnomes, elves and more fairy-tale characters, because one cannot prove that they are there, but also not that they are not there.
Our common sense tells us that: fairytale characters such as gnomes and elves, just like angels and the devil, do not exist.
Why then do we believe in God, Yahweh or Allah?

When I talk about God, I also talk about Allah and Yahweh.
They are synonyms because the word Allah is derived from a

contraction of al and ilah to al-ilah, which means the god or the one worshiped.
Another theory from linguistics, which studies the origin of words, says that Allah comes from the Aramaic word, Alaha, which means God.
The letters YHWH represent the four Hebrew consonants that together form the name of the God of Abraham, Isaac and Israel.
The meaning of YHWH has been debated for centuries. According to Jews, the name of God is so sacred that it cannot be pronounced.
The word Allah is also used by Jewish and Christian minorities in Arabic-speaking countries.
The same reasoning also applies to the Bible, the Koran or Torah and Tanakh, they are all books based on traditions.
So, when I talk about God, I also talk about Allah or Yahweh, and when I talk about the Bible, I also talk about the Quran and vice versa.
The aforementioned gods are an imaginary occult entity that believers regard as the creator of all that exists and lives and who are considered responsible for certain aspects of reality, or all of reality.
God Allah and Yahweh in general are considered to live on earth, especially in nature, as well as in heaven or in the subterranean or the underworld.
The existence of God Allah or Yahweh has never been scientifically established and is therefore not recognized by current scholars or by me and should not be recognized as a real phenomenon by right-thinking people.
Rather, gods are viewed as age-old attempts to explain certain human needs, wants, things that are inexplicable, or well-being.
God Allah or Yahweh is nothing but a symbolic personification that has been preserved to this day through centuries of lore and tradition.
According to the tradition of Christianity and Islam, people believe in the existence of one God, who is the creator of heaven and earth.
In addition, God has been attributed a few properties such as omnipotence, omniscience, goodness, including love and mercy.

He is omnipresent and righteous.
A shame when one sees what needs and violence he has to his credit.

The origin of what we call Roman Catholicism is simply the continuation of the previously existing pagan culture.
Jesus of Nazareth, the inventor of the one-God existence, was able to draw on the tradition that had taken place before his time.
That history is, among other things, about Noah, a story we all know.
This Noah had several sons, including Ham.
This Cham also had sons, including Cush, who in turn had a son named Nimrod, also called 'the hunter'.

According to the Bible book of Genesis, there was once one language spoken on earth.
At that time the people settled on a plain in the land of Shinar or Shinar, which is the name of the area in the lower reaches of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers, in the south of present-day Iraq.
According to the story, they agreed to build a city with a tower that would reach into the sky. This is how they would become famous.

The Bible says that God descended to earth to see what people were doing.

That is strange because it is as if Almighty God could not see that from heaven.

He thought that the Babylonians were getting too excited and therefore decided to cause a confusion of tongues among the people and as a result they no longer understood each other!
That is a long time before Jesus of Nazareth was born and spoke about the God.
Nimrod was extremely popular, and we know him as Zeus and Seth, among others.
Nimrod's wife was Semiramis, also known as Venus and Isis, the

son Tammuz was also called Hercules or Horus.
Nimrod, the Ethiopian had a black complexion.
He would become Supreme God and be joined with his wife - *Armenians* - and child Tammuz into one in a trinity, namely the father god, the mother god or moon goddess and the child god or sun god.

The Roman Catholic Church adopted the pagan idols, their holidays and customs as Christian ones, as well as the trinity: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
When Jesus of Nazareth initiated belief in the one God, the apostles/disciples founded the church and it was only in the 16th century that it was given the name Roman Catholic, derived from the Greek word katholikos - universal or general - and it then became the general church of Rome.
This is to make a distinction with the Protestants.
The Christians therefore founded their church on old beliefs and largely adopted the customs from the Babylon cult with its idols.
Oh well, it was familiar, and the founders of Christianity managed to absorb the shock that such a new faith brought with it.
Their trinity was: God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
The first Christians also conveniently adopted the symbols of the Babylonian gods.

The symbol of Baal was an obelisk, and the Christian church appropriated it, it stands proudly in front of the Vatican in Rome and other signs and symbols from that idol culture were also used.
Mary is worshiped as 'Queen of Heaven' and as 'eternal virgin', this is taken from Astarte, the main goddess of the Phoenicians.
Likewise, the priests of Cybele: they shaved their heads, just like the crowns of the priests of the Roman Catholic Church.
As in pre-Astarte times, the priests lived a 'celibate' life and the priests wore their episcopal 'dagon hat', just like the miter of the bishops and the pope in the Roman Catholic Church.
Sunday was the holy day of the triune sun god IHS = Isis, Horus

and Seth.
The Roman Church made it Iesus Hominum Salvator - Jesus the saviour of the people.
The Roman Catholic Church was in the Vatican, and the origin of the word Vatican is shrouded in as much mystery as the place itself.
It was simply used as the name of a hill in Rome, Mons Vaticanus 'the Vatican Hill'.
The Latin word vaticinor means 'predict, prophesy' from vatis 'poet, teacher, oracle'.
This suggests that the original mound was the site of an oracle, a place where high priests communicated with the Roman gods.
The name thus reflects a long history of contact with spiritual forces.

Scholars and theologians recognize that their church emerged from a mixture of paganism and Christianity.
So, from a mixture of paganism and Christianity the current Roman Catholic god was invented.
The church also claims that it has Christianized the pagan festivals, i.e. turned them into those of Christians and can therefore celebrate them to the glory of God.
The Catholic Encyclopaedia says this: 'We need not shy away from admitting that candles, like incense and holy water, were commonly used in pagan religions and rituals for the dead.
The church adopted them into its service at a very early period, exactly as she also adopted many other things: such as music, lights, perfumes, ablutions, flower decorations, canopies, fans, curtain bells, robes.
As is common in almost all cults.
Likewise, the water, oil, light, incense, singing, processions, bows, decoration of the altar, official clothing of priests, these are of course at the service of a universal religious instinct.
Even pagan celebrations can be renamed those of the Roman Catholic Church, such as the processions on Robigalia on April 25.
The Robigalia [2] was a festival in ancient Roman religion held April

25, named for the god Robigus.
Its main ritual was a dog sacrifice to protect grain fields.
The days of the cross may replace the Amburalia (3), the date of Christmas may be the result of the same instinct that placed December 25 as the birthday of the sun cult.'

It is annoying for many believers that their cherished festivals are being undermined, but one cannot deny that the so-called 'Christian festivals' have their origins in Nimrod or Baal worship.
Let's take Christmas for example.
The Druids (4) celebrated on December 25 when the sun is at its 'turning point', this festival was also called 'solstice'.
From that date onwards the days will become longer again and there will be hope for sowing the new crop.
This special day was, and is, celebrated all over the world with lots of food, drinks and fun.
The Roman Church brought all those sacrifices to the deities together on that day and linked it to the birthday of Jesus of Nazareth.
We can be very brief about Christmas, originally it was a pagan festival in honour of the coming sun that was Christianized by adding a Roman mass to it. In this way, sun worship was given a Christian sauce, Christianized.
The midwinter festival, the Solstice, was celebrated with food, drinks, green trees and decorations.
Our Christmas days are celebrated in the same way today.
The Christmas tree is also purely a product of the pagan cult.
Jeremiah 10:3-4 criticizes that custom, he wrote: 'For the doing of the people is vanity, because like a stick of wood they have been cut out of the forest, the work of a workman's hands with an axe.
They adorn it with silver and gold, and they fasten it with nails and hammers, so that it does not totter.
This tree worship has its origins in the religion of Babylon, where it was believed that a green shoot sprouted from a dead tree stump.
The stump symbolized a dead Nimrod and the evergreen tree,

which grew from a dead tree stump, symbolized Tamuz who had incarnated from Nimrod.
This form of religion was also practiced in Scandinavia. God Odin was believed to bestow special gifts on those who approached his sacred pine tree.
The pine tree was also considered sacred in Roman culture.
During Saturnalia, red berries were hung as decoration.
The Druids revered the oak as sacred, while the Egyptians revered the palm tree.
Our Christmas tree is an outgrowth of tree worship, gilded nuts and balls symbolize the sun.
All winter solstice festivities are part of Christmas Day.
The use of mistletoe or holly comes from Druidic ceremonies; the 'Christmas tree' with the tributes to Odin's sacred pine tree.
Having read all this, we will have to realize that the above from Jeremiah 10:3-4 also points to the current 'Christmas tree'

The 15th of August, a day that was considered sacred for Isis or Diana in Babylonian times, was also adapted by the Roman Catholic Church, and was simply exchanged for another holiday, namely the Assumption in honour of the Virgin Mary.
In pagan Rome, a festival was celebrated at the beginning of the month of February with the carrying of candles and torches because it was the month of great purification and penance (Februa).
The Greeks held the festival those days in honour of Pluto, the god of the underworld and the goddess Ceres, the mother of Proserpina, goddess of the realm of the dead.
Ceres and her candle-bearing celebrants searched the underworld for her daughter.
Oh well, thought the church leaders, that day is about forty days after the day we have established as the birthday of Jesus of Nazareth, we make that day the Purification of the Blessed Virgin and so Candlemas came to be on February 2.
In the sixth century, missionaries travelled through pagan Northern and Western Europe.

They noticed that June 24 was a popular day there.

In Luke 1:26-27 John the Baptist is mentioned six months before Jesus of Nazareth was born, so this day was made the Roman Saint John's Day.

Also in present-day Britain, before the arrival of 'Christianity', June 24 was celebrated by Druids with large bonfires in honour of Bal.

When June 24 became 'John's Day', the fires were also adopted and given the name 'St. John's fires!'

This day also became a Christianization of pagan idol worship, in essence it is no more or less the worship of the 'god' Bal!

For example, if we examine the church holidays, we may conclude that almost all those holidays are linked to the idolatrous cult.

The Easter holidays with the yellow chicks, the eggs and the Easter bunny also come from that cult.

One might conclude that all Sargon in all it is a mixed bag of idol festivals in Christian church culture.

Describing history from long before our era remains a story with many question marks, to say the least.

Oral transmission over thousands of years is subject to the interpretation of the individuals and lineages who tell these stories.

With these stories it was common, especially among the nomadic tribes, to turn these simple stories or traditions into complicated legends through addition and embellishment.

The precise description of history could only take place after writing was invented.

Sumerian clay tablets, dated to around 3200 BC, showed so-called pictographic writing that was called ‘cuneiform’.

Hieroglyphs were found in Egypt and dated to 3100 BC.

These were syllabic characters in which a separate symbol was used for each syllable.

Translation of these was difficult because they always contained many ambiguities that were open to multiple interpretations. It is not a ‘written language’, but it is a precursor to it.

The Phoenicians, a seafaring and trading people, eventually

managed to develop a successful phonetic script consisting of 22 consonants.
It is not known exactly when this script was developed, but many peoples around the Mediterranean used it around 1000-500 BC.
The current Greek, Hebrew and Arabic alphabets are descended from the Phoenician script and the Romans adopted the alphabet from the Greeks around 300 BC.

According to the Book of Exodus, at the top of Mount Horeb - *in the desert of Sinai* - Moses received from God on two stone tablets the 120 Hebrew words that make up the Ten Commandments.
The Hebrew readable script did not yet exist at that time.
Given this fact, the text on the two stone tablets that Moses received on Mount Horeb around 1400 BC contained syllabic writing.
In the fourth century AD, Arabic texts and an Arabic alphabet emerged, which clearly descended from the alphabet of the Phoenicians.
However, many researchers point out that a written language, which could be described as Old Arabic, did not emerge until 300 years later.
The question is therefore whether Mohammed, who was born in Mecca around 570 and died in Medina in 632, still experienced the Arabic script.
I would like to note that the Arabic script evolved from the script of the semi-nomadic Nabataean tribes, who inhabited southern Syria and Jordan, northern Arabia and the Sinai Peninsula, and has been used since the 4th century AD.
The language spread rapidly across the Middle East from the 7th century onwards.

The Russian Tsitsin, who worked in isolation for years on the translation of the Sumerian clay tablets, comes up with a creation story in which the Anunnaki play the leading role.
These giant gods came from the planet Nibiru here on Earth.
For example, many cultures on earth had their own creation story,

Christianity does not have the exclusive right to this.
There is no doubt that copying was done from other faiths.
The Roman Catholic Church has adopted a lot from Akkadian-Sumerian mythology and culture.
Questions can also be asked about various biblical characters, such as the figure of Moses.
The symbolic story of Pharaoh's daughter and the newborn boy found floating in a bulrush basket in the Nile was not originally composed for or by Moses.
In the Babylonian fragments on clay tablets, one finds an earlier version of this story.
This is the history of Assyrian king Sargon, who lived much earlier than Moses.
He was given birth secretly and placed in a wicker basket in a river as a child.
He was found and raised by Pharaoh's daughter. to later become a great ruler.
This story is said to have been picked up by Jewish writers during their captivity in Babylon and reused to indicate that Moses was in God's favor.
From this one might conclude that Exodus was never written by Moses but was reconstructed by Ezra from ancient data.
Who was this Moses, who is often seen by Jews, Christians and Muslims as the one who introduced this way of religious thinking?
The name Moses sounds more Egyptian than specifically Hebrew.
If one traces this back to the ancient Egyptian 'Moses', then one can extract the description 'son' from it.
According to the common era, Moses was born 1481 BC.
But history tells us that at that same time - *about 1479* BC - the pharaoh Thutmose III was born.
Could it be that we are talking about the same figure here?

Jesus was not an important historical figure, interpreters of texts know this with a fair degree of certainty, from the limited amount of historical data.

It is striking that as the sources become older, the degree of myth and legend formation in the Gospels becomes higher than the amount of factual data.
It is also remarkable that as the sources become older, the degree of myth and legend formation in the Gospels becomes higher than the amount of factual data.
It is remarkable that Jesus himself never wrote a single word.
Once he wrote something in the sand. John 8:6-8.
'And these they said to tempt him, that they might have something to accuse him of. But Jesus stooped down and wrote with his finger on the ground. But when they continued to ask him, he rose up and said to them, let him who is without sin among you be the first to throw a stone at her. And again, he stooped down and wrote on the ground.'
Everything we know about Jesus is from tradition and written or told by others.
Whether he scratched something in the sand is also questionable, it could also have been a mark in the sand, the text of John does not provide a definitive answer about this.
Because several persons are mentioned in the life story of Jesus, whose existence is generally accepted, these have been used as an argument for minimal historical reliability.
However, this does not mean that, for example, the miracles mentioned happened.
His life story, written down by four of his followers, is therefore not seen as coming from a reliable historical source.
However, we will have to make do with that, because there are no other sources or eyewitness accounts from the life of Jesus.
We cannot reconcile a claim that the stories about Jesus in the Bible are fictional from A to Z with later, historical events.
And that is a second argument, indirect evidence, to assume that there was a historical core for parts of that life story, including his crucifixion.
The exegete tries to distinguish between fiction and reality as best as possible.
Jesus is called a Nazarene or Jesus of Nazareth thirteen times in the

New Testament.
He was born in Bethlehem, but moved to Nazareth, which may be why he was called that.

Most translations use the term Nazorean in this verse.
In other places, Jesus the Nazarene is no longer used, but Jesus from Nazareth.
In Acts 24:5 the apostle Paul is called ‘one of the chief leaders of the sect of Nazoreans’ by the lawyer Tertullus.
Because it cannot be ruled out that Tertullus confused the Christians with another sect, many translations use a different term here than when talking directly about Jesus.
At least one source makes the link with the term ‘Nazorean’ from Judges.
In Acts 24.5, Paul is accused on behalf of the Jewish Council of belonging to a 'sect', the Nazoreans.
Now we should not let the name 'sect' mislead us.
The word here does not so much indicate their differing and even objectionable opinions, but only indicates that it was a movement within Judaism in the land of Israel.
Paul does not reject the name Nazorean (24:14).
In Acts 26.9 he himself calls Jesus 'the Nazorean', and that is certainly not the only time that happens in Acts.
Then we come to Matthew, who says that Jesus came from Nazareth.
He's not, he was born in Bethlehem.
Well, he moved to Nazareth and some people associate the word Nazareth with it.
But there is also a word Nazarite, which is usually temporarily a kind of Jewish mendicant monk, someone who was not allowed to cut his hair, consume wine or strong drinks and had to dress simply.
These were more common in classical Israel; some well-known Nazarites were Samson and Samuel.
What does Matthew, the friend and follower of Jesus, claim, he

makes his leader a Nazarite by stating that he was a resident of Nazareth.
Such a Nazarite did not have an easy life in Israel.
It was a life of suffering, focused only on the God of Israel.
Something that fits exactly with the figure of Jesus.
The evangelist Matthew, who knows Jesus better than anyone else, makes him a Nazarite and places the authority of the prophets behind it.
All this is quite confusing to the historians.
If Jesus was a Nazarite, then Passover in the third year with his friends appears in a strange light.
At the meal he blessed the bread and wine and drank it, while a true Nazarite would never drink wine.

Thallus a Greek was an early Samaritan historian, who wrote, among other things, in: Koinè, which means 'common' or 'shared' in Greek.
It was the language spoken in the eastern countries of the Mediterranean from the 4th century BC until the time of the Byzantine emperor Justinian, mid-6th century AD.
Scholars believe this is the earliest reference to the historical Jesus, written about twenty years after the crucifixion.
In the three-volume history of the Mediterranean world from before the Trojan War to about AD 50. he wrote numerous details about the crucifixion of Jesus.
Thallus explains, among other things, that the darkness that fell over the land at the time of Jesus' death was not a supernatural miracle, but only a solar eclipse.
Thallus was the only one after his followers to write about Jesus.
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Mara Bar-Serapion, a philosopher from Syria, wrote the following letter to his son from prison, about seventy years after Christ: 'What did it matter to the Athenians that they killed Socrates? Famine and disease came upon them as a judgment for their evil deeds. What did the people of Samos gain from burning Pythagoras? In an instant their land was covered with sand. What did the Jews gain from putting their wise King to death? Very shortly afterwards their kingdom was destroyed.'

God justly avenged these three wise men: the Athenians died of hunger; the inhabitants of Samos were swallowed up by the sea; the Jews, robbed and driven from their land, are scattered everywhere. But Socrates did not die permanently; he lived on in the teachings of Plato.

Pythagoras is not dead forever; he lived on in the statue of Hera.

Even the wise King is not dead forever; he lived on in the teaching he had given.

Publius Cornelius Tacitus, lived from about 56 to 117, was a Roman consul, historian, writer and orator.

He wrote, among other things, in the annals: 'Therefore, to get rid of this report, Nero blamed and inflicted the most refined tortures on a class hated for their wickedness, called Christians by the people. Christ, from whom the name had its origin, suffered the ultimate punishment during the reign of Tiberius at the hands of one of our procurators, Pontius Pilate, and a most pernicious superstition, which was thereby temporarily suppressed, but which later became not only in Judah broke out again, the first source of evil, but even in Rome, where all things horrible and shameful from all corners of the world find their centre and become popular.'

From this portion of the text by Tacitus, the leading Roman historian of the period, there is no doubt that Christians existed in 64 AD.

He did not mention the name Jesus but spoke of Christ and spoke of the Christian faith as a pernicious superstition.

Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus, who lived from about 69 to 140, tells,

among other things, that Emperor Claudius: ‘had the Jews expelled from Rome because they were troublemakers at the instigation of a certain 'Chrestos'.
It is striking and suggestive that neither Mara Bar-Serapion, Tacitus or Tranquillus wrote about Jesus, they talked about the wise king, Christ and Chrestos respectively.
The evangelists are very easy to dismiss the early years of Jesus.
He was their friend and leader, and you would expect them to know something about their leader's early years.
Only Luke writes something.
This was not a Jew, but probably a Greek, better acquainted with the Aegean than with Palestine.
He did not belong to the apostles but joined the company of the apostle Paul around the year 50, when the apostle Paul was convinced by a dream in Troas that he should continue his missionary work in Macedonia.
There is uncertainty within current Biblical scholarship as to whether the Gospel of Luke and the Acts of the Apostles were written by Luke.
Lucas was not only a follower, but also a fanatic, judging by his historiography.
This began at the birth of Jesus, which he recorded as follows:
‘Today in the city of David there is born for you a Savior, who is Christ the Lord.’
He could not write that when he saw the baby, he was not yet a follower of Jesus, but he did so later.
Further on he writes: ‘The child grew and was strengthened in spirit and filled with wisdom, and the grace of God was upon him.’
At the Passover he continues: "And his parents went up to Jerusalem every year for the Passover.
And when he was twelve years old, and they had gone up to Jerusalem according to the custom of the feast and had spent the days.
Ultimately, while they were returning, the child Jesus was left behind in Jerusalem.
And when they found him not, they returned to Jerusalem and

sought him there.
And it came to pass that after three days they found him in the temple, being among the ministers sat and listened to them and asked them questions.
All who heard him were amazed his understanding and answers.

According to 'The Concordant Version,' of the translation, i.e. That it must be uniform and consistent, with the vocabulary of the original text being kept intact as much as possible in the translation, the correct translation of this piece of Luke is: ‘And when he came to be twelve years old, at their going up into Jerusalem according to the custom of the festival…’.
The Kingdom Interlinear Translation of the Greek Scriptures translates this passage as: ‘And when He became twelve years old, they went up according to the custom of the festival...’
This means that when Jesus turned twelve years old, he went with his parents to travelled to Jerusalem for the Passover festival.
This means that the birth of Jesus certainly did not occur in December, on the days we celebrate Christmas.
Lucas is making a lot of progress, since the distance between Nazareth and Jerusalem.
Lucas is exaggerating.
More than a hundred kilometres, a journey on foot to Jerusalem would have taken about four days.
Parents who returned without their twelve-year-old child and made the four-day journey on foot of one hundred kilometres back, you wouldn't believe that about good parents.
Because after the incident as a twelve-year-old in the temple, Luke continues: ‘And he went with them and came to Nazareth and was subject to them. And his mother kept all these things in her heart. And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature and in favour with God and men.’

Mark also tells something about that time, he tells of Jesus: ‘And when the Sabbath was come, he began to teach in the synagogue;

and many that heard were astonished, saying, whence hath this man these things, and what is this wisdom that is given him, that such mighty things are done by his hands? Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary, and the brother of James and Joses, and of Judas and Simon? And aren't his sisters here with us? And they were annoyed with him.'
Luke expresses himself more cautiously about the same episode:
'And they all consented unto him and marvelled at the words of grace that proceeded out of his mouth: and they said, Is not this the son of Joseph?'
Mark talks about James, Joses, Judas and Simon as brothers of Jesus.
The question immediately arises: Were these followers or brothers?

Jesus only comes into the picture again around the age of 30.
His public life begins and here the miraculous healings begin.
Jesus travels to Capernaum in Galilee.
There Jesus meets the fishermen Andrew and Simon Peter, who follow him, and James and John also join them.
Jesus attends a wedding in Cana with his disciples.
Mary is also there and asks Jesus about wine.
Jesus then turns water into wine.
Jesus teaches in the synagogues of the region.
In Capernaum, Jesus performs several healings, including Simon's mother-in-law with high fevers.
Jesus also heals the sick, the blind, the demon-possessed, the lame and slaves.
He cleanses lepers among the people and sits down at table with publicans and sinners.
These types of miraculous healings have occurred throughout the ages. Jesus was not the only miracle worker, besides the many saints in the Roman Catholic Church you had Grigori Rasputin, Jomanda, Jean-Marie Baptiste Vianney, Maître Philippe de Lyon and the Indian Sai Baba, to name just a few.

The Roman Catholic Church is very wealthy.
Germany and the United States are the countries that contribute most to increasing wealth.
These donations, together with real estate management and investments, represent a fortune of around five billion dollars for the Vatican alone.
I am only talking about the Vatican, that is the complex of associated buildings and churches located within Vatican City.
This wealth also does not include art treasures, which are considered inalienable property, necessary for the exercise and decorum of the papal task.
In addition, a lot of money is still being begged and collected.
Tourism is the Vatican's main source of income.
The annual budget is more than 280 million dollars.
The Roman Catholic Church in its entirety is a treasure trove.
Rich because of the money they extort from believers in the past and now under pretexts and coercion.
This started in the 8th century, the Carolingian period.
At that time there were already rules that ensured that the local clergy had a good and rich life.
They were given a house and garden to establish a farm and were also entitled to levy taxes in tithes.
This means that a tenth part of the yield of agricultural products and the increase in livestock went to the church proletariat.
In some places this was supplemented with a 'Nona', i.e. an addition of another ninth of all property and income.
The wealthy church still lives on collections, legacies and subsidies.
Even our government - *separation of church and state.* - honours this organization and pays out an amount for each child or adult who is baptized.
This year she also awarded no less than sixty-nine million euros in subsidies to the churches from our tax money.
This means nothing more than that the government subsidizes a criminal organization that exploits and deceives religious, naive people, instead of protecting its people.
The Minister of Justice would be doing his job well if he were to

tackle the Roman Catholic Church for fraud, as laid down in Article 26 of the Criminal Code:
'Anyone who, with the intention of unlawfully benefiting himself or another, either by assuming a false name or a false capacity, or by cunning tricks, or by a conspiracy of fabrications, induces someone to hand over any property , to provide a service, to make data available, to incur a debt or to cancel an debt, if guilty of fraud, shall be punished with a prison term of not more than four years or a fine of fifth category.'
The Church can be seen as a criminal organization that presents its victims with the fiction of God, heaven and hell, with all the accessories that surround it.
She tells her victims a fairy tale and often against her better judgment.
Sometimes the overzealous clergyman believes his own stories, such as a sick form of lying in the mentally disturbed.
If the victim has any doubts, they are waved away with the Bible in hand and explained away afterwards by the person involved.
The Church does not hesitate to threaten hell and damnation to ensure that the dream of God, heaven and hell remains intact.
She takes advantage of human weaknesses such as gullibility, ignorance, fear and loneliness.

Then the miracles, which is what the church calls the miraculous inexplicable events that the church calls an intervention of God in the universe.
The Roman Catholic exploits the so-called miracles professionally and ruthlessly.
Peter I the Great, Tsar and later Emperor of Russia who lived from 1682 to 1721, saw the danger of exploitation.
He had the habit on his great travels of exposing the miracles shown to him in churches and holy places.
The Tsar limited the ability of priests to manipulate the fears of the population with a few legal provisions.
According to the regulations of 1718, priests had to declare that they

had no faces or disturbing dreams.
By having no faces, it was meant that priests were not allowed to make faces that reflected fear or horror, so that those who looked at him could attach certain values to it.
In his church regulations he forbade the exploitation of miracles.
Only places where recognized miracles approved by the Holy Synod had taken place were allowed to be visited.
Peter the Great recognized the commercialism of the church, but it did not help much.
Today, places of pilgrimage still exert a strong attraction on gullible visitors who are looking for a higher consciousness or perhaps the ultimate truth.
You can go anywhere in Europe.
To start close. There is the annual pilgrimage to Gorinchem to commemorate the martyrs of Gorcum.
This was a group of priests who were hanged by the Water Beggars in 1572, after the capture of Den Briel.
We can also travel to Germany where the heads of the three kings, Kasper, Melchior and Balthazar, are said to be kept in a precious shrine in Cologne Cathedral.
Or we could take a hike to Rome where the most venerated relic is said to be, the facecloth of Veronica.
Beautiful of course, but what about the Holy Lance, which pierced the spleen of Jesus?
A great miracle is the multiplication of that lance because there is also such a sacred lance in Nuremberg and Paris.
Many pilgrims also make a walking or cycling trip to Santiago de Compostela to spend their hard-earned money there.
We can also take a trip to the heart of Herzegovina, to the Croatian village located at the foot of two hills, Krizevac and Podbrdo.
The village owes its name to this, because Medjugorje means 'between the mountains'.
In 1981, Mary appeared here to four girls and two boys as 'Queen of Peace.'
Speaking of Marian worship, the real money waster prefers to go to Lourdes, the French village that is flooded every year with people

who consciously or unconsciously hope for a cure.
All this because about a century and a half ago, a teenager named Bernadotte told a nonsense story that she had met the Blessed Virgin Mary, who asked her to build a church at the Grotto of Massabielle.
According to the idealized history, the girl was poor and in poor health.
Such an adolescent may have lacked attention and realized that she would generate attention with such a wonderful story.
Today we would ask if she had eaten herbs or hallucinogenic mushrooms.
But in 1858 the people were gullible, and the clergy still had a lot of control over the people.
'We can do something with that,' thought clever priests and the exploitation of the girl began the way a pimp would exploit his whore.
So-called healing water of Lourdes was marketed as a commodity.
That yields gold!
In 1933, Bernadette was canonized by the Pope.
A smart move, because in addition to the water that is now sold not only in bottles but also in containers and which is used to do laundry in Lourdes, figurines and other knick-knacks are now also offered, causing the money to flow in like water.
Lourdes stands for business and pure public deceit.
Miracles don't happen, unless the miracle is that even modern people believe that nonsense.

God does not exist; nature is the basis of our existence.
If one looks at the satellite photos of the Earth, one will be amazed at the beauty and complexity of nature.
For many people this is new proof that this nature is God.
What will be the reason that rationally thinking and intelligent people cannot let go of the concept of God and even see a higher power in things that can be explained scientifically?
In Darwin's evolutionary thinking, the Earth is a living, growing

organism, originating or arising from the first photosynthetic organisms: the cyanobacteria.
These, like all bacteria, do not have a true cell nucleus and, just like plants, can produce oxygen through photosynthesis.
The building blocks for life, organic molecules such as amino acids, could be formed very easily and through symbiosis much more complicated organisms were created, with the ultimate result: humans.

What then is it that makes intelligent people, who adhere to this theory and who claim to be analytical and scientific about nature, fall for the mysticism and the religious idea of God?
Let us now forget for a moment the concept of God and let us imagine for a few minutes that being is the union of energy - *the essential self'* - and matter.
The matter is our human body, and the energy is a part of the total energy of the cosmos.
Based on this principle, humans and animals, as well as plants, have their own consciousness.
All animals are conscious; but plants also have a primitive form of sentient, conscious existence, as several scientists have established.
Please note!
Perceiving, conscious existence is different from self-consciousness; that is the unique experience of every human 'being'.
As I stated in the beginning: every being has an energy system that draws energy from the totality of energy.
According to the first law of thermodynamics, the total energy of a closed system remains constant, that is, a system that does not exchange matter or energy with the environment.
Every being has such a closed energy system, which starts at a point during a point in the mother's pregnancy and ends at physical death.
If the being has a mind, the brain, then it can only be activated by energy.
Our conscious 'being' is the totality of our being, the combination of

energy - the 'self' - and brain.
Energy without the connection to the brain is just energy.
Only when the brain is activated by energy does consciousness, the plant, the animal, or conscious 'being', the human being, exist.
When the energy is disconnected from the brain, in other words 'death', the energy returns to the energy of the cosmos.
When this energy is used for a new 'being', it loses the memory of the previous 'being'.
After all, this former 'being' consisted of the combination 'self' and brain.
The 'self' is the piece of energy that is never lost and that always seeks housing in a different entity.
The 'self' is the energy that makes this entity think, but the 'self' cannot influence thinking.

Now let's think rationally and leave the emotions out of it.
The human brain can be regarded as a super-complicated computer in which material processes in the cerebral cortex, using energy, produce thoughts.
The closest we came to the truth of existence was when man developed the computer.
To understand this one must see the world as a computer.
The body is the hardware, the brain is a program, consisting of bits, the binary codes of the computer, and the energy - *the heart* - that makes it work, resulting in being.
The entire world population possesses an enormous amount of energy, which each individual control or allows to function.
If a program is cleared, in other words a being dies, the total energy is released and can be used for a new program, the new being.
In other words: A new being is created from the energy that becomes available from the old being.
As a result, man enters the life form of eternal reincarnation.
This is how one could view reincarnation, but we reject this hypothesis because man is pretentious in her view that she is the only rational thinking being and cannot accept that she disappears

completely, both physically and mentally, as an individual.
Religion is a human phenomenon that has its origins in the consciousness of its independence.
The individual person sees himself as a loner among many others, stationed in a world from which he can distance himself by developing his consciousness and thinking capacity.
He creates a higher power in which he seeks answers to questions about why we live, destiny, suffering, life and death.
Religion offers him stability and comfort in a chaotic world and with the help of this human thinking he tries to let himself live on in another world.
Religion can therefore be seen on the one hand as an attempt by man to explain the universe and his existence in it and on the other hand as a response by man to revelations from a higher power or to mystical experiences or insights.

Belief in God is particularly criticized because the truth depends on the reliability of one person who may be a charlatan, mentally ill, has used drugs, and wants to manifest himself by demanding all the attention.
There is no meaningful evidence for what is claimed and man is not concerned with the search for truth, but with adhering to beliefs that give meaning to the lives of believers and thus provide them with the satisfaction of their spiritual and social needs.
Doesn't it make you think that the so-called miracles only took place during the creation of the Bible?
After it was published in book form, all those miraculous events no longer occurred and subsequently remained inexplicable.
Not only the action of Moses, but also the illusion of a God, Allah or Yahweh can be classified among the fairy tales for adults, just like the miracles.

Finally: I want to talk about people who believe in God, Allah or Yahweh.
If I understand correctly, whichever of the three you choose, their

God is a god of love and peace.
Well, forget it, the believers see it completely differently.
Over the centuries, the alleged existence of a God, Allah or Yahweh, has brought nothing but discontent and war.
This is called religious wars and that is a war solely because of religious differences or legitimized by religious arguments.
According to the Encyclopaedia of Wars, of all 1,763 known and recorded historical conflicts, 121 wars had religion as the primary cause, resulting in hundreds of thousands of casualties.
Matthew White's The Great Big Book of Horrible Things cites religion as the primary cause of 11 of the world's 100 deadliest atrocities.

The trouble began in late 1095 and early 1096, months before the departure of the official crusade in August of 1095, attacks took place on Jewish communities in France and Germany.
In May 1096, Emicho of Flonheim, sometimes incorrectly known as Emicho of Leiningen, attacked the Jews at Speyer and Worms.
Europe fell apart and the Church was torn apart.
Pope Urban II wanted unbelievers dead and in 1096 saw only one way out: a holy war that would unite the Christians.
With fiery speeches he incited 100,000 knights, peasants, women and children to exterminate Islam.
The crusaders had to face many dangers on their 3,000-kilometer journey to Jerusalem.
Filled with hatred for the Muslims and dreaming of a quick victory, the religiously zealous army left a trail of blood from Western Europe to the Holy City.
On July 15, 1099 - *after a five-week siege* - the crusaders took Jerusalem.
In the following days they killed many Muslim and Jewish citizens of the city.
They appointed Arnulf of Chocques as patriarch - *head of the church* - in Jerusalem.
The new patriarch fought the priests of other Christian faiths with

fire and sword.
For almost 100 years Jerusalem was in Christian hands.
In 1096, a colourful procession of 100,000 hardy Franks, fortune-seeking knights and peasants marched towards Jerusalem, driven by religious madness.
But the Baghdad Caliphate had no intention of giving up the Holy Land.
In 1145, pilgrims from the Holy Land brought bad news to the Pope: the county of Edessa had fallen.
The Pope called for a crusade and armies were formed all over Europe.
The crusade failed.
The Europeans were humiliated by a new group of Muslim leaders and returned empty-handed.

Some 40 years later - *in July 1187* - things did not improve for the Christians when Saladin defeated the army of the Kingdom of Jerusalem.
The city fell in October.
Pope Urban III is said to have died of grief when the news reached him.
After the fall of Jerusalem, the new pope, Gregory VIII, called for a new crusade, which Richard the Lionheart also signed up for.
The Christian army conquered many cities and occupied Cyprus, which became a base for future crusaders.
Lionheart was responsible for the murder of 2,700 Muslim civilians.
Despite his brutal actions, he failed to capture Jerusalem.
After consultation with Saladin, pilgrims were allowed into the city.
In front of Saladin's soldiers, Lionheart had his prisoners beheaded.

A new Crusade was started in 1202, but before the crusaders had even left Europe, they had run out of money, so when the Byzantine prince Alexios Angelos asked for their help in a coup, they saw their chance.

33,500 men would embark on the Fourth Crusade.
Only a third showed up.
Unfortunately, Alexios could not pay them.
In revenge, they took Constantinople and plundered the city.
The Pope then released them from the assignment to go to Jerusalem.
We can therefore say that the Fourth Crusade was derailed by gold fever.

During the Fifth Crusade from 1213 to 1221, the warriors ignored Jerusalem, and the Crusaders laid siege to the important Egyptian city of Damietta.
When the city finally fell, they bickered among themselves over control for twenty months.
The defeated Sultan al-Kamil took his chance and offered them Jerusalem in exchange for Damietta.
The crusaders then advanced to Cairo to defeat the sultan.
However, they got stuck in the mud and were unable to defend themselves against attacks.
They were forced to sign a peace agreement stating that they had to leave Egypt.
The Roman-German Emperor Frederick II was the centre of the Sixth Crusade, which started in 1228.
That was strange, because he had previously proclaimed that Moses, Mohammed and Christ were impostors.
When the emperor approached Jerusalem with 3,000 soldiers, Sultan al-Kamil promptly concluded a treaty handing the city over to Frederick.
Frederick II crowned himself King of Jerusalem.
Jerusalem was in the hands of the Christians for just 15 years.
In 1244, Turkish Mamluks conquered the city.

To regain power, the French king Louis IX organized a new crusade in 1248.
He captured the port city of Damietta and received the same offer

from the sultan as in the fifth crusade: Damietta in exchange for Jerusalem.
But like his predecessor, Lodewijk declined.
He believed he had a right to Jerusalem and refused to negotiate.
Because the sultan was dying, Louis thought that his army would soon have free rein. But he was wrong.
The Sultan was succeeded by a skilled warlord, Turan Shah, who defeated the Crusader army.
Due to many reconquests, the Christians only controlled a few cities in Egypt.

This bothered Louis IX so much that he marched to Tunis with a large army in 1270.
He wanted to use this city as a springboard to Egypt.
But the drinking water on site turned out to be contaminated and many crusaders, including the king, died.
The Crusader army returned home not much later.
When the English prince Edward I heard that Christian Tripoli was threatened, he went to war a year later.
He relieved Tripoli and entered an alliance with the Mongols who had conquered Persia, Iraq and part of Anatolia.
Just as Edward was about to attack the Egyptians, he had to go home.
His father had died, and Edward had to be crowned king.
This was the end of Christian influence in this area.
Antioch fell in 1268, Tripoli in 1289 and Acre in 1291.

Things remained quiet for several centuries until 1517, when Martin Luther's 95 Theses were spread throughout Europe thanks to the printing press.
The ability of Emperor Charles V and Pope Leo in 1521, Luther was excommunicated, perpetuating the schism in Western Christendom between the Roman Catholics and the Lutherans and opening the door for other Protestant movements to defy the power of the Papacy and wars broke out.

The religious nature of the wars has also been questioned and contrasted with other factors at play, such as national, dynastic and financial interests.
Historians have pointed out that some European wars during this period were not caused by conflicts over the Reformation, such as the Italian Wars from 1494 to 1559, which involved only Catholics, and the Three Crowns War from 1563 to 1570, in which only Lutherans participated.
Others emphasize the fact that interfaith alliances existed, such as the Lutheran Duke Maurice of Saxony who helped the Catholic Emperor Charles V in the First Schmalkaldic War in 1547 to be appointed Elector of Saxony at the expense of his Lutheran cousin John Frederick.

In a narrow sense, the term wars of religion refers to a number of conflicts that took place in Europe between Catholics and Protestants, beginning in 1517 when they disrupted the religious and political order in the Catholic states of Europe.
However, religion was not the only cause of the wars, which also included uprisings, territorial ambitions and struggles between great powers.
The conflicts began with the Small Knights' War in 1522, followed by the much larger German Peasants' War from 1524 to 1525) in the Holy Roman Empire.
The warfare escalated after the Roman Catholic Church launched the Counter-Reformation in 1545 to stem the spread of Protestantism.
The Reformation Wars culminated in the Thirty Years' War from 1618 to 1648, which devastated Germany and killed a third of its population.
The Peace of Westphalia in 1648 ended that war by recognizing three separate Christian traditions in the Holy Roman Empire: Catholicism, Lutheranism, and Calvinism.

Although many European leaders had become completely 'sick' of all the bloodshed by 1649, wars of religion continued to be waged in the post-Westphalian period into the 1710s, including the Wars of the Three Kingdoms (1639–1651) on the British Islands and in the western Alps the Savoyard-Waldensian wars from 1655 to 1690. Then there was the Nine Years' War from 1688 to 1697, including the Glorious Revolution and the Two Kings' War, and the War of the Spanish Succession from 1701 to 1714).
Whether these should be classified under the heading 'European wars of religion' depends on how one defines a 'war of religion' and whether these can be considered 'European', that is, international rather than domestic.
Not to be forgotten, there was also the Toggenburg War in 1712.
The collective memory of all these wars was preserved for a long time.
Besides these wars, there were those damned world wars, but you can read plenty about them on the internet.

Conclusion
After examining and analyzing everything historically, one cannot help but concluded that there is no hypothetical supernatural entity other than the theory of evolution and that death is the end of everything that lives and die, including animals and humans.
Do you want even more of those truths, okay: black is black, alive is alive and the sun is the sun.
That's obvious, isn't it?
About the last point, the sun is the sun and if it were dead, it would no longer give light.
It is the same with everything that lives.
If something is dead, such as a human being, for example, that person no longer moves, can no longer think and no longer has an identity or soul.
The soul is the personality of everything that is animal and makes man or animal what he is, his character, mood, lifestyle and all those things.

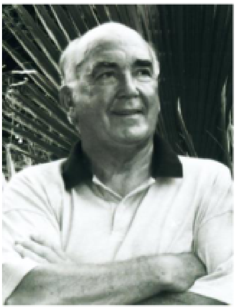
The soul is the energy that gives life and when a person or animal dies, it leaves the body and rejoins the total energy in the world.
It's just that Shakespeare said: To be or not to be that's the question.
If you are dead, you are no longer there, neither here nor in what we call the afterlife.
A criminal or a good life has the same ending.
So, the best thing is to make life as happy as possible for yourself and those you love.
Because death is an irreversible state in which a previously living organism no longer has metabolism or other active life functions.
For living things that possess a brain, death is often defined as the irreversible cessation of all brain function - *brain death* -.
The remains of a dead human or animal will be broken down over time by natural processes in a process of decomposition.
Death is an inevitable state that eventually occurs to all life forms, and we will have to deal with it.

Afterword

I have written this book with great pleasure, after having been concerned with the question of what the concept of God means for more than eighty-five years, consciously about sixty years.

As a result, when I was a little older, I started to seriously study everything that was taught in the Bible and that is the basis of belief in the so-called supreme being.

Before I die, I feel the need to make it known to you that God, Yahweh, Allah, or whatever so-called supreme being has never



been, never will be and that this belief is based on the imagination of the ignorant.

I do not understand how any right-thinking person, in this day and age when science provides legal and convincing evidence that man was created through evolution, believes in a God.

That if there were to be a God, it would be nature.

Man is created by the natural generation of sperm cells from man and woman, just like the reproduction of everything in nature: trees, flowers, animals such as birds, moles and whatever you can think of.

Thank you for reading my book.

Gerhardt Mulder.

Comments

(1) The first life on Earth may have emerged 3.5 billion years ago. We do not yet fully know how that happened.
We assume that simple chemical compounds transform into more complex structures under the influence of energy.
That energy came, for example, from volcanoes, meteorites, UV radiation or specific chemical conditions in hot springs on the seabed.
This gave rise to the first self-reproducing forms of life.
These were primitive single-celled organisms.
Evolution led to increasingly complex single-celled organisms and then multicellular organisms, including plants and animals.
Evolution happens in two ways: variation through, for example, sexual reproduction or mutations - *changes in the hereditary material* - and selection: organisms that best adapt to living conditions have the best chance of continuing to live and reproduce.
Evolution also goes hand in hand with speciation, the origin of species.
The first land plants are about 450 million years old.
The presence of plants provided sufficient oxygen in the air.
This resulted in the first animals being able to develop.
They could also feed on plants.
Fifty million years ago, primitive primates emerged.
These were the ancestors of the great apes, which include humans, chimpanzees, bonobo and orangutans.
Modern humans, Homo sapiens sapiens, emerged about 300,000 years ago, which is very recent in evolution.
Other human species, such as the Neanderthal, are extinct.
Humans and all other species are still evolving.
But how did life originate and how exactly does evolution work? Scientists continue to look for that.

(2) The Robigalia was a festival in honour of Robigus that was celebrated in Rome on April 25.
Led by the flamen Quirinalis, a procession was held through Rome and a sheep, and a bitch were sacrificed.

The latter probably involved homeopathic magic, which was related to the passage of the Sirius Star, also known as the Dog Star.

(3) The Amburalia was a procession through Rome in honor of the Roman god Pluto who was also called February.
During this procession, the processioners carried torches and candles.

(4) The Druids formed one of the most powerful classes of Celtic society.
They were about practicing religion, but also served as teachers, philosophers, scientists and judges.
The priests had so much to worry about that, according to sources, they could stand between two warring armies and order the soldiers to lay down their weapons.
Men and women could become druids, and the candidates were selected as children.
Dan underwent years of training to memorize all the prayers, myths and traditions.
The Druids were not allowed to write down their sacred teachings, so the knowledge was passed on orally.